FRANK STEWART ON TRIAL IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Wilson Haynes Was Killed at Coatsville and the Case Is Here on Change of Venue-Other Cases.

The trial of Frank Stewart, charged with complicity in the murder of Wilson Haynes. began in the Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Alford. Haynes is said to have been murdered in Hampton's drug store, in Coatesville, and his body was carried to a tiff for costs lumber yard, where it was found next morning. His skull was crushed. Obe and Charles Hampton, proprietors of the drug | ment and decree quieting title in plaintiff store, Fred Cassady and Frank Stewart at plaintiff's cost. Earl V. Williamson apwere arrested for the murder and Charles Hampton was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Hendricks county court. Obe closure chattel mortgage. Submitted to Hampton, Cassady and Stewart were tried in Hendricks county and the jury failed to agree. The case was then brought here on change of venue. The men will be tried separately here, Stewart being the first. His aged parents sat in the courtroom yesterday. A special venire of thirty men was drawn for a jury, but only five were pany vs. John C. Chandler; on notes. Plaindismissed in the examination. The trial be- tiff dismisses suit. Costs paid.

Francis Stewart, father of Frank, was tion. Judgment against plaintiff for costs. the first witness for the state, although he and his wife are here to testify in behalf of their son. He said his son came home early in the morning after the murder and and appraisement confirmed. Costs paid. did not eat breakfast. He left the house again and he did not see him till noon.

Elmer Stewart, brother of the defendant, said Frank came to his house about 6 o'clock in the morning and said he had testified that he said he did not want to go home, as he did not want his father to W. E. Masten, a merchant of Coatesville,

was the next witness. He testified that he found Havnes lying in the lumber yard. He netified the men about Hampton's drug Haynes, but one of the Hamptons in the store did not go. Haynes was not dead, but unconscious. He was taken to a doctor's office, where he died in the afternoon. Masten testified that Cassady tried to buy a revolver of him the day before the murder. Samuel Olliver testified that he can see the rear of Hampton's drug store from his louse. He said on the night of the murder he was sleepless and heard some one cry "help." He said he heard groaning and later two men talking. Afterward he said the sounds indicated that there were a half dozen men talking. This commotion

the body was found. In the conversation he said he heard some on say, "make him Frank and Henry Bundy were the last witnesses examined before court adjourned. Henry Bundy testified that he saw Stewart on the morning after the murder at the dector's office. He said Stewart claimed he had been 'coon hunting that night. Stewart's clothes were muddy and he brushed them. He said Stewart sat with his head in his hands and said he was glad he had not been in town that night. The indications are that the case will be

on trial the greater part of the week, as the state has a large number of witnesses | State elects as to trial of Frank Stewart. to examine. It is said the defense will attempt to prove an alibi by showing that Stewart was 'coon hunting on the night of

Damage Cases in Federal Court. The United States Circuit Court has decided that T. H. Britt has no case against the L. E. & St. L. Railroad. The suit was an eye. He was riding on a train when a walnut was thrown against the window. It | Superior Court, Room 1. in the eye. In sustaining a demurrer to the complaint the court declares that "no breach of duty on the part of the receiver was shown by the complaint. The law does not impose the duty upon a railroad company to protect its passengenrs from the riminal acts of unknown strangers." In the case of A. H. Blevin against the Southern Railroad Company the court held that the plaintiff had stated sufficient cause of action for damages. The plaintiff had a foot crushed at work under the di-

rection of a section boss. Wants \$15,000 for Being Scalped. Josephine Stephens yesterday filed suit against Jessa W. Sliger and Ithmer Holloway, proprietors of the Tacoma laundry, for \$15,000 damages. She was employed at the laundry as a washerwoman. Her tub and vessels were placed close to a line shaft and near a chute used to drain water from the washing machine. The complaint says that a rule at the laundry requires emplayes to make good any loss of garments,

and that the amount is deducted from their wages. While Miss Stephens was washing on March 17 a pair of hose dropped into the chute, and in attempting to rescue them so that she would not have to pay for them the stooped over and her hair caught in the shaft and her scalp was pulled off.

Woman Asks for Divorce.

Jettie Walton yesterday filed suit against her husband, George Walton, for divorce, They were married twenty years ago, the complaint says, and have been separated about three years. She avers that her husband has neglected her, refused to buy medicine for her and refuses to provide for | C. her support. She says she was sent to the (2) served. hospital for treatment for rheumatism and was returned, pronounced incurable. She says she has not walked for three years, ord. Assignment of errors. Notice. Applithat her husband refuses to care for her cation and brief for supersedeas. Superand that she gives with her daughter and is | sedeas. Bond. a charitable charge. She asks for \$800 ali-

Standard Oil Company Sensitive. Judge Leathers yesterday heard the in-Company to prevent the latter from using fire insurance policy on his saloon at 11:30, the plaintiff. The complaint alleges that being dated noon of that day. At the very the Indiana Standard Oil Company is de- minute he was getting his policy the saloon ceiving the public in that it conveys the caught fire and was burned. The company idea that it is the Rockefeller company, much to the damage of the plaintiff. Judge

Leathers has the case under advisement. Bankruptcy Petitions.

Elmer Boles, a St. Joseph county farmer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$1,175.69, with \$432.25 of assets. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by William A. Baker, a merchant of Oolitic, Lawrence county. His liabilities are \$3,146.62, with \$2,- | provement of the moral and spiritual condi-207.25 of assets.

In the Probate Court.

administratrix of the estate of Lucy Cottingham, alias Walton, and gave a bond of Louis E. Haag was appointed guardian of Raymond J. Hamer and gave a bond of

Court in Fort Wayne To-Day.

Judge John H. Baker and other federal court officials left for Fort Wayne yesterday to hold court, which will be convened in that city to-day. There is but one crim-

Chopped Down Her Trees. Martha A. Weaver yesterday filed suit against Marcus La Forge for \$500 damages. She alleges that La Forge came upon her farm and chopped down a number of trees and appropriated them without her consent.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. defendant for costs. William C. Spahr vs. James Dixon; appeal from justice of the peace court. Dismissed

and costs paid. Room 2-James M. Leathers, Judge. John W. McCollum vs. James B. Schu-

man et al.; injunction. On trial by court. Room 3-Vinson Carter, Judge. Ida Anna Kafader vs. Otto Kafader; di-vorce. Dismissed by plaintiff. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

CIRCUIT COURT. Henry Clay Allen, Judge. Iona Trucks vs. Alonzo Trucks; divorce. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Plaintiff given custody of daughter Ethel. Defendant given custody of son Roy. Parents each allowed to visit children at reasonable times. Judgment

against defendant for costs.

Robert W. Furnas et al. vs. the General Contracting Company; injunction. Dis-missed by plaintiffs. Judgment against plaintiffs for costs. Eliza Fry vs. Shiptor Fry's Estate; claim. Settled and dismissed at cost of estate.

Cora Kirkpatrick vs. John H. Kirkpatrick; divorce. Plaintiff dismisses proceed-

ings in contempt. Judgment against plain-Advance Veneer and Lumber Company vs. William H. Duy et al.; to quiet title. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Judgited commissioner to make deed. Deed

reported and approved. Tess H. Sutton vs. Katherine Wiese; forecourt. Finding that cause has been settled. Judgment against defendant for costs. Edward McFern vs. Robert Waters; malicious prosecution. Dismissed by plaintiff Judgment against plaintiff for costs. Frank H. Farnham vs. J. Paul Light et al.; replevin and damages. Plaintiff dis-

misses cause. Judgment against plaintiff

Anna Schroeder vs. William H. Smithy; seduction. Dismissed for want of prosecu-Union Traction Company of Indiana vs. Francis M. Groff et al.; instrument of appropriation. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Report of appraisers approved Union Traction Company of Indiana vs Peter Negley et al.; instrument of appropriation. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Report of appraisers approved and appraisement confirmed. Costs paid. Marion Brick Works vs. John Martin; on account. Dismissed by plaintiff. Costs paid Serena H. Richards vs. Annie L. Dye et foreclosure. Defendants defaulted.

Cause dismissed as to Ida G. Smith. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. know that he was out. He said Frank was Judgment against defendants for \$601 and costs without relief. Albert Bonge vs. the National Gas Company et al.; from Hancock county. Dismissed for want of prosecution. Judgment H. Shearer, former city civil engineer and against plaintiff for costs. Frank A. Morrison et al. vs. Bridget Gor-

man; possession. Change of venue granted. Cause sent to Hancock county Kate Smith (now Kate Britel) vs. James Smith; to show cause. Dismissed by plaintiff without prejudice. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Albert Huddle vs. Emma M. Huddle; divorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to Evidence heard in part Lillie B. Farber vs. John W. Farber; di-Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Judgment against defendant for costs.

Etta W. Megrew vs. John P. Megrew; diwas in a line with the lumber yard where Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Plaintiff's former name, Etta F. Walker, restored. Judgment against defendant for costs. Luther T. Curd vs. Sarah S. Curd: divorce. Submitted to court. Evidence heard. Alfred R. Hovey, Special Judge

> Bryan et al.; to resist probate. Submitted to jury. Evidence heard in part. CRIMINAL COURT. Frement Alford, Judge. Frank Stewart; murder. Motion sustained

Thomas H. Robinson vs. Theodore J.

as to separate trial for the defendants. On trial by jury. NEW SUITS FILED.

Martha A. Beaver vs. Marcus La Forge; damages. Demand, \$500. Circuit Court. Rosa Fisher vs. Earl Fisher; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1 Ida Goodner vs. Harry Lane et al.; to enforce boarding house lien. Circuit Court. Pearl Holden vs. Richard Holden; divorce. Josephine Stephens vs. Jesse W. Sligar et al.; damages. Demand, \$15,000. Superior

Court. Room 3. Jettie Walton vs. George Walton; divorce, Henry C. Dawson vs. Sam C. Dawson: replevin. Circuit Court. Lula Doty vs. Chester Doty; divorce. Superior Court, Room Jennie Hoban vs. Hopkins E. Hoban; divorce. Circuit Court.

HIGHER COURTS' RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

19798. James Donaldson et al. vs. State ex rel. William L. Taylor, attorney general Lawrence C. C. Appellants' brief (8.) 19825. William H. Hart, auditor, et al. vs. Delayan Smith et al. Marion S. C. Appellees' brief (8.) 19826. Harry B. Smith, auditor, etc., vs. Delavan Smith et al. Marion S. C. Appellees' brief (8.)

-Minutes .--4404. George H. Hilberg vs. the Hammond Building and Loan Association. Lake S. C. Appellant's brief (8.) 3587. The H. B. Smith Company vs. Silas

J. Williams et al. Lawrence C. C. Petition to transfer to Supreme Court. 4157. Andrew Winkleblick vs. Margaret Winkleblick and Homer C. Winkleblick. Cass C. C. Appellees' additional authori-

4316. The Union Life Insurance Company of Indiana vs. James H. Jameson. Allen S Appellant's reply brief (8.) 4404. George H. Hilberg vs. Hammond Building and Loan Association. Lake S. C. Appellant's brief (8.) 4354. Tipton Light, Heat and Power Company vs. Izora J. Newcomber. Miami C. C.

Appellee granted until Aug. 1 to file brief. APPELLATE COURT. -New Suits --4471. Noah J. Goshorn vs. the People's National Bank of Washington. Daviess C.

Record. Assignment of errors. Notices 4472. The C., I. & I. Railway Company vs. George W. Tackett. Clark C. C. Rec-

RECENT LEGAL OPINIONS.

-Insurance Policies-Standard Time .-When is it noon in Akron, O.? A case recently decided has answered the question junction proceedings of the Standard Oil and concludes that noon takes place at 11:27 a. m., standard legal time. The point arose in this way: Thomas Micr took a standard time, four years ago, the policy refused to pay the insurance on the ground that the fire took place before noon on the day in question. The court, however, has decided that noon in Akron comes when the sun crosses the meridian, which is at thirty-three minutes before 12, and the company is therefore liable on the policy. [Law

Notes for June.] -Tax Exemptions-Religious Societies .-A Young Men's Christian Association organized under a special statute for the imtion of the young men of the city, and for the improvement of their intellectual, physical and social condition, by means appropriate to the spirit of the Gospel, is not a Emily A. Conner was yesterday appointed | religious corporation within the meaning of the tax laws, so that a bequest thereto is not exempt from the transfer tax, as the primary object of its organization was not to exercise ecclesiastical control over its It Will Mean a Fee of About \$700 for

members. [76 New York Supplement, 62.] -Real-estate Brokers-Commissions .-If a real-estate broker is asked to find a purchaser for land and finds one satisfactory to his employer, without knowing what the latter's relation to the land is, he is entitled to his commission, even though unable to buy it, or for any other reason cannot avail himself of the offer procured inal and one bankruptcy case on the by the broker. [63 Northeastern Rep.

(Mass.), 793.] -Railroads - Personal Injuries - Trespass-

ers .-A child nine years old found a railroad torpedo beside a railroad company's track, a quarter of a mile from its station, at a point where the company had permitted people to pass without objection. The child struck the torpedo with a rock and was injured by the explosion. It was shown that the torpedo was of a kind used by railroads only, and that the company's rules required its trainmen to be supplied with them. It was held that the company could not be Ellen Hacker vs. Samuel Hacker; divorce. | held liable for the injuries, there being no Divorce granted plaintiff. Judgment against | showing that the injuries were wantonly or intentionally inflicted. [51 Atlantic Rep.

(New Hampshire), 1070.] -Life Insurance-Answers in Application --Where the rules of an insurance company required its medical examiner to fill out attorney made two points against such

CHARGED WITH MURDER court. Evidence heard. Taken under ad- from an applicant and took his signature to was a discrimination as the city engineer the certificate before such answers were sets stakes for all improvements done Island), 1049.]

-Injury on Highway-Public Farks .-A city maintaining a public park for purposes other than business is not liable for an accident occurring on a parkway which is not a public highway, through the negligence of itself or its employes. [51 Atlantic Rep. (Rhode Island), 1042.]

MAENNERCHOR'S ANNUAL.

Seventy-Five New Members in Last

Year-Officers Elected. The Maennerchor held its annual meeting last evening. The secretary's report showed a prosperous financial condition and a gain of seventy-five members. The following

officers were elected: President-Louis Murr. Vice President-F. J. Mack. Corresponding Secretary-R. M. Mueller. Financial Secretary-F. L. Reissner, Treasurer-J. W. Rhodehamel.

Trustees-John P. Frenzel, George Alig and Albert Lieber. House Committee-George Richards, William Kiemeyer, Carl Meyer, Fred Noelke, Hy Roebke and George Amt. Amusement Committee-P. H. Krauss, Charles Adam and F. Raffensberger. Music Committee-Emil Steinhilber, Vic-

Librarian-Julius Burkhart.

tor Jose and Adolph Ziegler.

Standard Bearer-William Grieb.

LETTER TO S. H. SHEARER

BOARD OF WORKS ASKS HIM TO SUB-MIT A PROPOSITION.

It Says All the Talking Has So Far Been Done in the Newspapers-Municipal Affairs.

The Board of Public Works has taken a step that is likely to bring the trust and anti-trust question sharply before it. The "step" was the following letter to Samuel for fifteen years connected with various Ohio street, from East street to Adelaide | chuck who lives on the barren knoll has no

so-called "trust" asphalt companies: and mention by citizens appearing before the Board of Public Works as remonstrators against proposed improvements, we are informed of your desire to do work in the asphalt line at remarkably low figures, and, while this information has not been vouchsafed the board other than as above mentioned, yet the board, desiring to obtain the best possible results at the lowest possible cost, would, if opportunity were offered, be pleased to consider any proposition you may have to submit to this point. and Friday mornings."

This letter, signed by all the board, was sent to Mr. Shearer yesterday. Members of the board say that, while Mr. Shearer has been making some display of his attack on "trust" asphalt in newspapers, he has not yet been before the board to ask consideration. For this reason the board thought it would be well to have Mr. Shearer appear before it and explain how he would build asphalt pavements cheaper than they are now being built.

For some weeks there has been an agitation favoring the opening of the asphalt specifications which the city has adopted as a standard for the construction of all payements of this material. The specifications require the use of Trinidad lake asphalt or Bermudez asphalt. These products, it is claimed, are controlled by the asphalt trust, which maintains an excessive price upon them which makes the paving expensive for property owners. Mr. Shearer, who has organized a company which uses other asphalt than Trinidad lake or Bermudez, alleges that the specifications exclude him from bidding, or otherwise he would be able to greatly reduce the cost of asphalt paving.

NOT A NEW CONTENTION. Five or six times boards have pondered on this problem and have yielded to the expert advice of city engineers and others to continue the specification for Trinidad lake and Bermudez asphalt, the last having

Trinidad lake asphalt is that which is mined in the asphalt lake in the little Bermudez is mined in Venezuela. The other asphalts are Trinidad "land" or "overflow" asphalt, and rock asphalts mined in various statement Mr. Eiler disagrees, and, as an parts of the world. All the city's engineers. including City Engineer Nelson, have been committed to the use of the two kinds now in the specifications. They have held that the others are inferior in chemical and other qualities. Mr. Shearer has cited many cases where the "overflow" asphalt has been used in the construction of excel-The board's action is looked upon as

opening anew the investigation of the asphalt question. While the board is facing a contest as to the asphalt specifications from Mr. Shearer another involving the treatment of wooden blocks for paving with creosote "of the grade of kreodone" is making ready. Yesterday seventeen residents of Michigan street, between Noble street and Pogue's run, signed a notice to the Hoosier Conthe contract will be attacked in the courts. McBride & Denny have been retained to bring suit for injunction declaring the contract to have been let without competition. This allegation will be based on the language quoted and which, it is further alleged, prevents competition because only one company-the Hoosier-may use the oil so designated. This action was suggested by the decision of a Kansas City court, which held that assessments for improvements and bonds issued therefor would not be valid if the specifications excluded gen-

eral competition. BARELY A QUORUM PRESENT.

Three New Ordinances Introduced in

the Council. A small number of councilmen, but enough for a quorum, attended last night's special meeting. The only business trans- duty, with patience and magnanimity to acted was the introduction of three special appropriation ordinances and their reference to the committee on finance. Two of One was an appropriation of \$13.500 for the purchase of ground and the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases. The new | matters, arts, commerce, inventions, treatordinance stipulates that the institution is | ing them as brother and showing a sincere to be located three-fourths of a mile from the city limits, in which it differs from the one defeated. The other provides for the appropriation of \$750 for the use of the Board of Health in prosecuting milk inspection. The new ordinance appropriates | self-sacrifice for the good of others. His \$2,000 to replenish the fund for the suppres- gospel is replete with the highest wisdom | under green crops is therefore more difsion of smallpox.

FEDERAL BUILDING PERMIT.

the City. Building Inspector Bartel visited the ing yesterday. He peered over the tight board fence that Contractor Pierce his employer does not own the land and is has erected around the block and saw Mr. and reminded him of the necessity of taking out a building permit. The inspector her laws, of arts, sciences, inventions, etc. says that this was necessary as there was a clause in his specifications requiring him to live up to all the city building ordinances. Should the contractor take out a permit for the amount of the contract-nearly \$1 500,000-the city's fee will be about \$700. Mr. Pierce's representative said he would take the subject up at once.

Demand for Return of Money.

An attorney representing M. C. Staley was before the Board of Public Works yes-Staley put in under private contract. The Standard Oil Company vs. Indiana Stand- the medical certificate in his own hand- charges: First, that they were not author- occurred? and Oil Company; injunction. Submitted to writing, and he received correct answers | ized by city ordinance and second that it | Angela, Ind., June 7.

recorded, an omission of the answer to under public contract without cost. The one of the questions was the act of the board said if it returned the money at all company, for which the applicant was not it would be "gently," but that Assistant responsible. [51 Atlantic Rep. (Rhode | City Attorney Bell had given the preceding board an opinion that such charges were authorized and valid and this board would

accept that opinion. The attorney reminded the board that he would take such steps as would bring the most "gentle" but most positive return of the money. He thinks a suit at law will overthrow these charges, which amount to a snug little item during a year.

BOARD OF WORKS ROUTINE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. For cement walk in Pratt street, from Park avenue to Ashland avenue. For gravel roadway and brick gutters and curb in Tacoma avenue, from Washington street to Michigan street.

For cement walks, approach walks and sod in Eleventh street, from Illinois street to Superior street. Cement walks in Twenty-seventh street, from Ashland avenue to Cornell avenue. Cement walks in Pennsylvania street,

from Eighteenth street to Twenty-first Cement walks in Schriver avenue, from Twenty-first street to Malott avenue. For Cement walks in McCarty street, from Birch avenue to Klondyke avenue. For brick roadway in first alley south of

Phirteenth street, from College avenue to Ashland avenue Brick roadway and curb in Shelby street, from Prospect street to Meek street. Gravel roadway and sidewalk in Olney street, from Twenty-fifth street to Twentyeighth street. Local sewer in first alley east of Hamilton

avenue, from second alley south of Michigan

Local sewer in first alley east of Beville avenue, from second alley south of Michigan street to first alley south of Michigan

Local sewer in first alley east of Jefferson avenue, from second alley south of Michigan street to first alley south. IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED. Cement walks and stone curb in Sum-

mit street, from Northeastern avenue to

Bates street. Cement waiks on the west side of Dearborn street, from New York street to Michigan street. Cement walks in McLain street, from Morris street to Howard street. Local sewer in Lasalle street, from Washington street to a point fourteen feet south of New York street.

PRIMARY ASSESSMENT ROLLS AP-PROVED. Jackson street, from Becker street to first alley east. Brick roadway in first alley north of

For the opening of Salem or Hobart "Through the medium of the public press | street, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth

PETITIONS FILED AND REFERRED TO

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER. For sewer in Pine street, from Harrison treet to Washington street. For cement walk next curb and sodding in New York street, from Noble street to For cement walks in Cornell avenue, from Thirteenth street to Fifteenth street.

in Tuxedo street, from Tenth to Sixteenth For permission to construct under priate contract cement walk in Larch street. For permission to construct under private contract cement sidewalk in front of 1302 and 1304 Central avenue.

For cement walks and gravel roadway

PETITIONS GRANTED For the vacation of part of Burgess ave-For the vacation of an alley adjoining the Belt Railroad on the east, extending from New York street to a point south. For constructing under private contract sewer in Christian street, from Washington street to Moore avenue. For constructing under private contract a driveway across the sidewalk on Massa-

REMONSTRANCES FILED-REFERRED TO ENGINEER. Against the improvement of Superior street, from St. Clair street to North street, with brick.

chusetts avenue in the rear of 2314 Brook-

PERMISSION GRANTED. Home Heating and Lighting Company, granted permission to place three arc lights at Fifteenth and Meridian streets, Sixteenth and Meridian streets and Pennsylvania street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets

Mr. Eiler's Criticism.

In your issue of last Friday I note recles therein recorded. He quotes Mr. Spahr quotes the last chapter of Mark, recording the last words of Jesus, as follows: "And He said unto them, go ye into all the world | ful things; for example that bush-hook we and preach the gospel to every living creature. And these signs shall follow them that believe; in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not | and caused much complaint, especially hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." If these, the last, instructions of Jesus were repealed Mr. Eiler would like to know when, where

and by whom. believing that "to err is human, to forgive divine"-and fully realizing that scriptural one could stand up straight, could reach controversies, from lack of historical premises, have been and must continue to be matters of diverse opinion, I yet hail with desired cane among the thickest clumps gladness the fact that the age referred tothe age to come-now here-sees the world | The blade is flat on the under side and emerged from a sea of blood and diabolical | curved on top like a scythe. It should be spirit which history records as growing out of differences in theologic belief. If Mr. | an interrogation point. Eiler would get out of the rut of orthodoxy and view this subject through the telescope | were about," remarked the prying one. of modern, higher criticism, the matter might appear clear to him. "Go ye into all | potatoes to stay the blight which had bethe world and preach the gospel." What | gun on his field; that work was useless is the gospel? Answer, the gospel is good after the germs have penetrated the folinews, glad tidings, something to make the | age. The biggest mistake he made was world to come. Its essential features are heat and flea beetles were what injured love, charity, peace, mercy, unselfishness, wisdom (which means the highest educa- he would know there was none in June." tion and its accompanying civilization) and every virtue calculated to elevate the race. give it knowledge and happiness and "more abundant" life. What is it to preach the gospel? To spread abroad all these principles above enumerated, with the personal nanifestation of a spirit of self-sacrificing our mistaken enemies, as the North did to the Southern people in the late civil war and as the most enlightened nations now do in the treatment of their enemies, or as Uncle Sam appeals to the heart of the 'heathen Chinee' when he insists on main- says: "It is acute discrimination." taining the "open door." To lift up the what we all need and must have who have ignorant, instructing them in educational desire for their welfare. Now, as to the signs (or miracles) that should follow those who believed in this "In my name shall they cast out

Christ was the great exemplar of and the wisdom of a later age compared with the black ignorance and superstition which existed at the time. He was upon in the line of the things mentioned. This gospel has performed wonders in the way of eradicating evil (casting out devils). The wisdom that mankind has acquired under this code of ethics has enabled those who believed (that is, those whose faith is bright enough t) cause them to acquire all the wisdom or knowledge possible to acquire) to speak a new tongue-a tongue charged with knowledge instead of ignorance as in the olden time. This knowledge, interpreted in the light of modern facts, covers much ground-a knowledge of nature and Now, this modern knowledge comes with its antidotes to snake poison and other poisons. comes with its wonderful chemical agents and mechanical instruments and appliances in the treatment of the sick, among which might mention anesthetics, electricity and the X ray, and when we compare the present status of medical knowledge with that which formerly prevailed a wonderful, if not miraculous, change has taken place. a change which by the modern enlightened method would cause many patients to live. whereas under the old practice they would most assuredly have died. If such interpretation as the above is not

a true one of this passage of Scripture, and Mr. Eller insists that the passage has reference to real, literal, Jegerdemain sort of miracles to be performed by those who believed thereafter, can he cite as a wellestablished fact that any such miracle ever BYRON WORK.

FARM AND GARDEN' INTERESTS

Gumption on the Farm.

Country Gentleman. The inhabitants of Horseshoe Farm were resting, after the day's work, and I wished to interest them so that the hired man would not start for the country store, taking the "boy" with him. So I asked, "What is gumption?"

The sharp young lady said: "A heavenborn gift which some of us have not," looking right at me. I ignored the implied compliment, and asked the opinion of the hired

"When one pulls weeds just as hard as he can all day, as I have -energetic was his idea. The weeds he had been pulling were summer grasses, which had seeded among the raspberry bushes. They were piled and burned, so as not to seed the bed for the next year.

"Now, my man, you were not very particular and close-eyed. You left here and there a stalk covered with seed, so there will be a full stand next year. This kind of grass does not live over winter-so your street to first alley south of Michigan | work really amounts to nothing. You were energetic, but not gumptious."

The day before we had been drawing manure, and got on a load too heavy for the team to draw readily up the steep hill. They got part way up and stopped. The load began to pull them back, and they were under considerable headway backwards in about a second. We righted up things at the foot of the hill, more scared than hurt. The boy remarked: "I suppose gumption means forethought. If you had an iron dog under the wagon, like teamsters do, the load would not have pulled us back yesterday."

When I come to think of it, I wonder I have not had one put on. I commenced farming without it, and never thought how t would aid the team in holding the wagon as we climb around on the hills. It's simply on iron inch or inch and a half rod, fastened to the axle. The end which drags on the ground is sharpened, and sticks into For gravel roadway and cement walks in | the ground when the wagon settles back. A leather strap loop will hold it up when not wanted, or you wish to back.

The second boy remarked: "That woodgumption. He has to pick all over it to get enough to keep his hide on. He is poor-in worldly goods and flesh, too. See how hard he works to just get a living, and everybody can see him up there; so he is in constant danger from dog and gun. In just one hour he could move into the clover meadow on the flat, and be rich, safe and happy. Gumption is picking out the best there is

"This woodchuck," I said, "is an example of what satisfaction will do for a human being. I have known men to delve unceasingly from morning till night on farms which are not capable of producing \$400 worth of produce per year. One suit of clothes, coarse food, bare necessities of life and, worst of all, no ambition to do better By changing locations or even methods they could remedy the evil in one year. use the word 'evil' guardedly, for I conside it a crime to bring up children in this way. "My idea of gumption," said another, "is the art of seeking far enough ahead to be always successful. Successful persons are sometimes called lucky by thoughtless persons, but they are more. A neighbor lets a dozen cows roam over drought-stricken pastures, declaring he cannot afford to feed any grain. The cows go nearly dry, and they will get so poor that extra feed will have to be fed next winter. The profits are meager and 'dairying don't pay.' Many people plan for summer feeding. Six acres of rape fattened 100 lambs and furnished feed for the dams. The lambs weighed more than the grain-fed ones." "Money saved is money earned," said another. "And I will give my idea of gump tion: That old spring-tooth harrow was so worn on the ends it was worthless. A neighbor sold one like it for 50 cents. We had a hole punched in the end of each tooth

little, and we saved paying \$20 for a new Sis' said: "I know some boys who tried to milk some cows that were covered with flies. The cows kicked and switched their tails into the men's eyes, hurting them so that they got mad and pounded the cows and swore and spilled the milk, and got scolded by the boss and had an awful time and came near going without their supper never knew a boy to do that, quite), and all because they did not fix right before they began. If they had put some kerosene and carbolic acid in the atomizer and spent one minute spraying the cows not a 'tail' would have stirred, and this 'tale' would as saying: "The miracles He (Christ) per- never have been told. Gumption is fixing

and bolted on cultivator teeth. It works

better than when new. The cost was but

things before you begin." 'Quite a long speech for a girl," was all the boy could muster, and there was a dignified silence for some time. "Gumption is studying out things," began one, but was interrupted with-"Then Mrs. A. has lots of it, for she ferrets out every mean thing she can find in

the neighborhood. "I do not mean that bad habit, but usehave got. They had been cutting out old canes in the berry patches with a pair of pruning shears. Bent backs, scratched hands and

slow progress made it a job to be dreaded.

when working in blackberries. "Why do you not invent something bet ter?" I asked one of them. In a few days he said: "Get me an iron made like this and see if it will work." The blacksmith made it of good material, and fastened to it an old fork handle. We found through to the opposite side of the row, and by turning it up edgewise, sort out the and, best of all, cut three times as fast.

small and sharp, and looks somewhat like "I should think it was knowing what you read in the paper how one man sprayed his human race better in this world and the that he did not have blight at all; intense them. If he knew the life history of blight "Why, it is bedtime! I guess the most gumption I can show is to get a good long sleep. Hard plowing, now; too, dry," one, and off to bed went the pleased

I might have soured on the hired man forbidden the boy to go, aroused some feeling and all would have had a disagreeable time, without benefiting any one an atom. Admonition is seldom heeded by this class -too big to punish. What is needed is a desire for all those things which belong to gumption. The Standard Dictionary children under our care.

Clover on Sandy Soil. Philadelphia Record.

It is not so easy to secure a heavy growth of clover on light sandy soil as on soils that are heavy, and the matter of plowing ficult, owing to the scant growth, someearth and had wrought seeming miracles one for seed and labor. Soils destitute of for clover, but it is possible by the use of stable. manure, fertilizers and green crops to get clover established on sandy soils. One point to consider is that clover is a lime | Country Life in America. not deficient in lime, while sandy soils are usually lacking in that mineral substance. A crop of cow peas, plowed under just before the seed pods begin to dry, and about twenty bushels of lime per acre, applied after plowing the cow peas under, will greatly assist in rendering the conditions or clover suitable. Another point which should not be overlooked, and which may have much to do with the thrift of the clover, is to procure soil from fields on which large crops of clover have been sethe soil from the clover field on the land to be seeded, in order to inoculate the soil with the clover bacteria. Clover on sandy soils may be seeded in August, and no other crop should occupy the ground, as the young plants will not require shading. Unlike the seeding of clover on clay soils in the spring, when the

lowed to grow under any conditions, the

seeding of clover in the fall should be done

only after the land has been plowed and

made fine. The young plants will then get

a good start and be ready to make rapid

growth the following spring. By seeding

in the fall the crop secures the benefit of

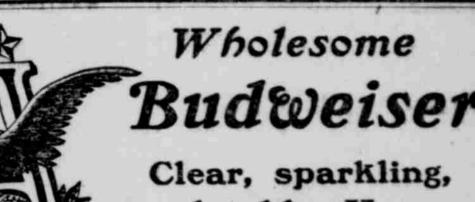
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the late rains and escapes the usual dry period of June and July. If the farmer has an insufficiency of manure he should not hesitate to use fertilizers, and the cheapest kinds of fertilizers are preferred for clover, as the crop demands very little nitrogen. About 10 pounds of sulphate of potash, 200 pounds acidulated phosphate and twenty-five pounds nitrate of soda will serve admirably. especially if a green crop of cow peas has been plowed under and the land limed. One reason for using lime is that a mass of green material may cause the formation of an excess of carbonic or other acids in the soil, which are neutralized by the lime. The lime will also assist in producing the condi-

tions most conducive to the work of bacteria in the soil. Should the ground be covered with weeds plow them under and broadcast with the cow peas, which grow rapidly and keep weeds down, but even weeds make excellent green manurial crops when they are plowed under. They do the most harm when they are allowed to produce seed The land for clover should be clear, as the fewer the weeds the better for the young clover plants. Fertilizers should be used in preference to manure, as the latter may contain the seeds of weeds unless

it is thoroughly decomposed. A Great Help to the Cheese Industry

A hitherto unknown element in milk, new ferment, has been discovered at this station, called galactose, which is proving human body. Old cheese is predigested food, and the digestion is wrought by galactose. It was found that the galactose practically inert. Cheese was put into re- graceful, diving movements and the throwfrigerators and kept frozen for months, ing of spray from head and wings. Other cheese was kept just above the freezing point. It was found that the finest cheese is cured at from forty degrees to forty-five degrees F. Practical cheese manufacturers had maintained that fifty degrees was the lowest temperature at which cheese could be worked without becoming bitter and worthless. The new discovery will, it is believed, revolutionize cheese manufacture, doing away with all curing rooms, the cheese being sent directly to the

refrigerator. Vocabulary for a Horse,

New England Farmer. Allow me to suggest a few words that every horse can be taught and every horse ought to know, and surely every driver would know as much as his horse. Teach your horse and your driver the following

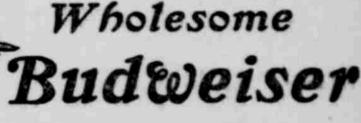
Whoa-Stop quickly. Get Up-Move forward. Faster-Increase your speed Back-Go backward. Easy-Change gait; slow up.

Walk-Change at once to a walk.

When your driver understands these signal words and when he knows how to handle his reins, then, and not till then. should you trust him on the road with your team or with the lives of passengers. You also want the horse to be gentlemanly and intelligent in the stable. Teach him the meaning of "Whoa," "Be still." "Step up" and "Back." stop a horse without saying "Whoa." Never back a horse out of his stall without times rendering the experiment a costly saving "Back." Never water a horse without saying "Drink," nor feed him without saying "Oats." This is an easy and simple code for both road and barn, for field and

Duck Raising for Profit.

Ducks are not as good foragers as hens nor such prolific layers, and unless fed and sold carefully they are not very profitable. Owing to the artificial conditions under which the Pekins are raised, they are powerless to provide themselves with that it does not pay, but if he will avoid is provided, and sleep where they are put. The food, therefore, must be such as will cured, and broadcast one or two bushels of give best results, and the sleeping room kept clean, dry and well ventilated. For, while ducks thrive in moist sod and in the water at day, they will not stand damp, dirt or poor ventilation at night. they require a shelter from the sun. exposed to its direct rays they become blind, lose appetite and are very difficult to fatten. The small birds have vertigo, seed is broadcasted on the snow and al- and frequently die. At Clovernook Duck Ranch they train



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nop vines into arbors over the yards. The vines grow forty feet in a short time, make a cool, dense shade, and are very beautiful especially when in bloom. Also the Glant Russian sunflower is grown in lanes and hedges. It quickly attains a tropical luxuriance, and is especially satisfactory where yards are often changed. Fruit trees and grape vines also throw a fine shadow. It is well to plant an occasional crop on the duck grounds. Last year they cut four

heavy growths of clover from a yard thus seeded down. Now as to care and food. There is no fowl that responds so promptly to good care and food as does the Pekin duck, nor any bird whose size and egg production are so completely under human control. breeding flock requires the year round as near a "free range" as circumstances will admit, and where streams, lakes or ponds are available the ducks enjoy a specially happy time. When they do not have them they grub around and are fairly well contented, but their grimy feathers contrast unfavorably with the milk-white plumage of their more favored sisters. It is a pathetic, though interesting sight to watch birds that have never seen water outside would go on working at very low tempera- their drinking fountains, go through all the motions of taking a bath-even to the

Farm Notes. After the strawberry crop is picked use the lawn mower over the bed, so as to cut down the weeds. It will also be an

advantage to cultivate well between the Some of the weeds that cover the fields will be eaten off by sheep if the animals are given an opportunity to destroy them. Put the sheep at work at this season and they will destroy many weed pests.

Wild carrots should be destroyed late in summer, before the seeds mature, so as to save labor. Being a biennial, the wild carrot gets a firm hold, and it is very persistent, propagating itself rapidly and taking possession of the land. An excellent plan is to dig the plants up and burn them. There is no need of disorderly back yards in summer time. It is always possible to pick up and make the place clean and if there are unsightly objects or outlooks they may be concealed by quick-growing vines or plants. Morning glories, ricinus or cas-

tor bean, and the newer golden glow are all valuable as screens. There is always something new in weeds. Just when the farmer has conquered the advance crop he encounters at this season of the year one of the most persistent of all pests-crab grass. It grows very rapidly and on all kinds of soil. It is very easily destroyed when young, but if it gets a start and covers the ground it sometimes happens that the field must be abandoned

until next year. Green millet may be fed as freely as any green food. Millet hay that contains ripe or partly ripened seeds must be fed with care, especially to horses, as it has an injurious effect upon the kidneys. Millet is best sown broadcast; a drill puts it in too deeply. Success with millet depends on getting an even, quick germination, and for this is needed a shallow, finely prepared seedbed, moist enough and warm enough

for germination. Buying a cow is a greater risk than buying a horse, yet some farmers who will not trust themselves in judging horses when buying will go out and take up fresh cows from any one who has them for sale. The farmer who will breed for better cows and keep his calves may imagine buying worthless cows and aim to improve he will soon discover that he can make a larger profit on fewer cows and also have

less labor to perform in so doing. Diseases of plants are difficult to prevent unless rotation of crops is practiced. To allow the same kind of crop two or more years in succession on a plot of land promotes the increase of insects and spreads diseases of certain plants in the soil. For instance, when a crop of potatoes is attacked by disease the land should be given up to some other crop the next year, as the planting of potatoes on land upon which a diseased crop was grown the previous year

is the surest mode of propagating the evil.

This eignature is on every box of the genuine